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Crop Production

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April 10, 1963
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1963

Winter wheat production is estimated at 927 million bushels, down 10 percent from the December 1962 forecast. Expected production is 14 percent more than in 1962 but 7 percent below average.

Corn stocks on farms, estimated at 2 billion bushels, are 7 percent less than last year's record high for April 1, but 9 percent above average.

Wheat stocks on farms, estimated at 196 million bushels, are down 7 percent from 1962 and 10 percent from average.

Oats stocks on farms are estimated at 432 million bushels, about the same as last year but 12 percent lower than the April 1 average.

Barley farm stocks totaled 129 million bushels, 30 percent above last year but 2 percent below average.

Rye stocks on farms are estimated at 7 million bushels, up 71 percent from last year and 7 percent above average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms are 7 million bushels, 68 percent more than last year but 21 percent below average.

Soybean farm stocks estimated at 136 million bushels, are 17 percent below last year's record high but 19 percent above average.

Sorghum stocks totaled 101 million bushels, up 21 percent from last year and 15 percent above average.

Milk production: Nearly 11 billion pounds were produced in March, 1 percent less than last year but 2 percent more than average for the month.

Egg production: About 5.7 billion eggs were produced in March, 1 percent below March 1962 and average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (4-63)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Year	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production:	CONDITION:	CONDITION
	not harvested:	seeded acre :	(1,000 :	APRIL 1 :	APRIL 1
	for grain :	(bushels) :	bushels) :	(percent) :	(percent)
Average 1957-61:	8.7	23.5	997,730	86	81
1962 :	13.2	21.2	816,379	87	82
1963 :	<u>2/</u> 15.7	<u>2/</u> 22.0	<u>2/</u> 926,944	86	81

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ Indicated April 1, 1963.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS--APRIL 1

Crop	Average 1957-61		1 9 6 2		1 9 6 3	
	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000
	1/ :	bushels :	1/ :	bushels :	1/ :	bushels
Corn	53.3	1,833,866	59.3	2,148,640	55.0	2,002,357
Wheat	18.4	217,981	17.1	211,652	17.9	195,878
Durum wheat :	---	---	---	7,342	---	40,748
Oats	40.2	487,801	42.7	431,772	41.8	431,606
Barley	30.6	132,197	25.1	99,230	30.1	129,137
Rye	24.7	6,971	15.8	4,342	18.0	7,425
Flaxseed	27.5	9,286	19.7	4,379	23.0	7,346
Soybeans	22.2	114,413	24.2	164,588	20.1	135,989
Sorghum	16.8	87,462	17.4	83,352	19.8	100,801

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1 9 6 0	1 9 6 1	Indicated
	1956-62			1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	102,895
Grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	34,500
Lemons	16,582	14,340	16,740	11,500

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Av.	1962	Ind.	Av.	1962	Ind.	Av.	1962	Ind.
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter ...	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	190.0	4,799	4,160	3,800
E.Spring:	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	154.9	4,076	3,433	4,368
L.Spring:	138.7	108.7	114.5	185.2	199.5	May 10	25,521	21,690	May 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61 1/	1962	1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
February	9,360	9,598	9,470	5,015	4,957	4,813
March	10,741	10,994	10,907	5,745	5,760	5,680
Jan.-Mar.Incl.	29,882	30,703	30,420	16,115	16,026	15,680

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

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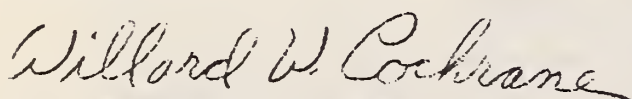
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1963

The April 1 forecast of winter wheat production is less than the December 1 estimate because limited winter precipitation left topsoils too dry in parts of the Southern Plains States to revive acreage weakened by extreme low temperatures, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Farm stocks of feed grains on April 1 were 4 percent smaller, wheat stocks were 7 percent less, and soybeans held on farms were 17 percent less than a year earlier. Southern peach prospects are better than last year, early spring vegetable supplies should be about the same, but more early potatoes are expected than a year earlier. Above normal temperatures over most of the Nation in late March provided an opportunity for farmers to bring spring work up to or ahead of the usual pace.

Winter Wheat Prospects Decline During Winter

Prospective winter wheat production is less than indicated by the condition of the crop as it went into the winter. The April 1 forecast of winter wheat production of 927 million bushels is 14 percent more than last year, but 7 percent less than average. The expected yield per seeded acre of 22.0 bushels compares with 21.2 for 1962 and the 1957-61 average of 23.5 bushels per seeded acre.

Winter wheat responded to the high temperatures of late March and fields are showing green as far north as South Dakota. The crop seems to have come through the winter in good condition in the Corn Belt and Northern Plains States. However, the effects of a rough winter are apparent in parts of the central and southern Plains States. A combination of extreme winter cold, sharp temperature changes after spring growth started, dry topsoils, and a heavy infestation of army cutworms took its toll on wheat acreage in southwestern Kansas and the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas. High winds also caused some damage where top growth was limited. Rainfall in late March missed this area, but brought welcome amounts of moisture to central and eastern parts of these States where wheat is making good progress. Growth of wheat is late in the East South Central States, but at the end of March the crop was rapidly making up for lost time. In the Pacific Northwest, wheat made good progress, but some winter injury was reported especially on the north slopes and reseeding of poor stands has started.

Acreage losses of winter oats were heavy from Kansas and Oklahoma eastward as low winter temperatures came without adequate snow protection. Winter barley was also damaged, but acreage losses were somewhat less than for oats. Reseeding to spring grains has been active but some acreage will be used for other spring crops. In the far Northwest, damage to barley and oats was extensive in some areas of eastern Washington, but Oregon grain crops came through in fairly good shape.

Wheat and Soybean Stocks Smaller

Food grains stored on farms were 6 percent less than April 1 last year and 10 percent smaller than average. Farm stocks of all wheat were 7 percent less but durum stocks were more than five times last year's low level. Rye stocks were 71 percent larger. Soybean stocks on farms were 17 percent smaller than the record high quantity held at this time last year. Flaxseed held by farmers totaled 68 percent more than last year with three-fourths of the stocks in North Dakota.

Farm Stocks of Feed Grains 4 Percent Less

Total tonnage of the four feed grains stored on farms April 1 was 4 percent smaller than a year earlier, but 6 percent above the 1957-61 average. Farm stored corn was 7 percent less than the record high of a year ago, but was 9 percent above average. Stocks of sorghum grain were 21 percent larger than last year and 15 percent more than average. Farmers held about the same quantity of oats as a year earlier, but farm stocks of barley were 30 percent larger.

Peach Outlook Favorable in Southern States

Prospects for the 1963 Southern peach crop are better than a year ago in spite of exceptionally low winter temperatures in many areas. The April 1 condition of peaches was below a year earlier in the Carolinas and Alabama but was well above in the other 6 States, where freezes caused a short 1962 crop. In many orchards in the North Central and Middle Atlantic States winter kill of peach buds was heavy.

Most deciduous fruits in California bloomed before April 1, earlier than usual. Bunch forms were showing on grape vines in valley locations throughout the State. Spring frosts in California caused little damage this season. Soft fruits were coming into bloom by April 1 in Washington and Oregon.

The 1962-63 citrus production is 2 percent less than estimated a month ago and is 26 percent smaller than last season. The orange forecast is down 2 percent and the grapefruit forecast down 3 percent from March 1. Approximately 27 million boxes of oranges and 5.5 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest after April 1. A year ago, 63 million boxes of oranges and 13.2 million boxes of grapefruit were harvested after April 1.

Vegetable Output Down Slightly - Processing Acreage Smaller

Production of early spring vegetable crops is expected to total slightly less than both last year and average. March weather was generally favorable in early vegetable producing areas although cool temperatures slowed early progress. The largest percentage decline was reported for early spring strawberries with the 1963 output 29 percent smaller than last year. Harvest is underway in Louisiana and starting in California. Other early spring vegetable crops with smaller expected production this year are asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, and tomatoes. Early spring celery output will be 10 percent larger than last year with harvest now active in both Florida and California. Larger crops of early spring sweetcorn and onions are also indicated. Prospective 1963 acreages of the 7 principal vegetable crops to be planted for processing are 8 percent less than last year and 3 percent smaller than average.

Spring Potato Crop to Exceed Last Year

Early spring potato production is expected to be 27 percent larger than last year and 7 percent more than average. Most of the early spring crop is grown in Florida and is in generally good condition. Indicated acreage of potatoes for late spring harvest totals 5 percent more than 1962, but 17 percent less than average. Plantings this year were almost 8 percent greater than January 1 intentions with most of the increase in California and Arizona. Estimated production of winter potatoes declined 1 percent during March as yields in Dade County, Florida were less than earlier expectations.

Winter Ends Abruptly in Mid-March

Below normal winter temperatures came to an abrupt end early in March over most of the Nation east of the Rocky Mountains. Cool weather held on in the West until late in the month slowing early spring development following the mild winter. Rainfall was relatively light over most of the country during March, but the Ohio Valley and Appalachian area had excessive rains early in the month. These rains falling on frozen ground caused rapid run off and severe flooding. Saturated soils in this area dried slowly but elsewhere the above normal temperatures dried surface soils rapidly. Topsoil moisture was adequate to start spring growth except in southwestern Kansas and in the Panhandle area of Oklahoma and Texas. Widespread spring rains will be needed to keep crops growing and make up for accumulated winter moisture deficiencies in the Central areas of the Nation. March added some to the snow depths in western Mountains but prospects for irrigation in areas depending on stream flow rather than stored water are generally less favorable than a year ago.

Spring Work Advances in Late March

Field work lagged until mid-March but activity picked up as frost went out of the ground and fields dried rapidly. The late March progress coupled with a larger than normal amount of fall plowing put farmers generally ahead of the usual pace on April 1. Seeding of spring grains was well ahead of last year's slow progress in the Central Plains and West North Central States. Three-fourths of the oats were seeded in Kansas compared to last year's 45 percent and the usual two-thirds seeded by April 1. Nebraska farmers were about a week ahead of schedule in seeding of spring grains while Iowa was about at the normal pace. In the Eastern Corn Belt, soggy soils from the early March rainfall limited field work and put farmers behind last year's advanced pattern.

Wet soils and cool weather held back progress in early March in the South Atlantic and East South Central States and winter grain and pasture crops made slow growth. Good progress has been made since mid-March with corn, and cotton planting getting under way. Cool temperatures slowed growth of tobacco plant beds, but transplanting was started and plants were plentiful. In Texas, the full month was unusually warm and dry and spring planting has progressed about on schedule. Dry topsoils may slow the completion of planting work unless April brings relief from the below normal winter rainfall. Cotton planting in Arizona and California was slowed by below normal temperatures in the early part of March but reached full swing late in the month. Relatively heavy rainfall in late March delayed field work in Northern California and Western Oregon and Washington.

Pastures Starting Slowly

Pasture condition on April 1 was 1 point under last year but equalled the 1957-61 average. Light winter precipitation over much of the Nation is an important influence on early spring pasture prospects and the outlook for later pasture growth depends on future rainfall. The Ohio Valley area and Northeastern parts of the Nation had good soil moisture reserves from March rainfall and melting snow. Some Southern Plains areas are short of moisture and pasture crops made slow growth. Western range areas have a good start of grass but will need good spring rains. In the South Central States, winter pasture crops were hard hit by low temperatures. Spring pastures did not get a good start until late March and condition is reported below average.

Supplemental feeding of roughage has been continued later than usual to keep livestock losses at low levels.

March Egg and Milk Production Down 1 Percent

March egg production was 1 percent less than a year earlier as smaller production in the North Atlantic and North Central States more than offset increases in the rest of the Nation. The number of layers on farms averaged 1 percent less than during March a year ago, but rate of lay was about the same. Milk production in the United States during March was about 1 percent less than a year earlier but 1.5 percent above the 1957-61 average for the month.

WINTER WHEAT: Production is now forecast at 927 million bushels, 14 percent more than the 1962 crop, but 7 percent below the 5-year average. Prospective winter wheat production is 10 percent less than that indicated on December 1. The 1963 winter wheat crop resumed growth in all but the northernmost areas. With the resumption of growth farmers were able to assess damage from the severely cold winter. In the North Central and Northeastern States, snow cover was sufficient to protect dormant plants during the coldest weather. Wheat in the Rocky Mountain areas and the Pacific Northwest escaped with only nominal winter damage. However, in the important Southern Plains damage from cold weather was severe, especially in the panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma and adjacent southwestern Kansas and Southeastern Colorado. Low winter temperature reduced prospects in Southeastern States but favorable March weather favored recovery.

Soils were critically dry in northwestern Texas, western Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas. Elsewhere in the Western States soil moisture about April 1 was adequate to sustain present growth but rain would be welcome. Soil moisture was favorable in the Corn Belt and in Eastern States.

The indicated yield is 22.0 bushels per seeded acre compared with 21.2 bushels in 1962. This forecast is based on growing conditions about April 1 as reported by crop correspondents. In addition to the usual factors of weather, insects and disease that exert significant influence on the final crop, the 1963 outturn will also be dependent on the final decision of growers relative to acreage to be harvested. In the last ten years, the average of increases or decreases in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 92 million bushels ranging from a maximum change of 210 million bushels to a minimum of 24 million bushels.

The acreage expected to be harvested for grain at 35.5 million acres, is 84.3 percent of the seeded acreage compared with the 86.8 percent harvested in 1962 and below the average of 91.3 percent.

Seeding of the 1963 winter wheat crop started early in nearly all areas. Germination and early growth were vigorous because of favorable soil moisture and mild temperature. By December 1 soil moisture in the Plains States had diminished because of the dry fall weather and heavy moisture demands of the developing wheat stands. Numbing cold over the Nation during January and continued cold weather during February in eastern United States caused damage to wheat fields where the dormant plants were not protected by snow. A snow blanket extending from North-

eastern Nebraska eastward across the Corn Belt into Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, gave wheat ample protection and with the sustained cold weather reduced losses from soil heaving.

Prospects in the southern Great Plains States about April 1 were diminishing rapidly. The poorest wheat condition centered in southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado and the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. Here, continued dry weather, soil blowing, and an infestation of army cutworms on stands of wheat already badly damaged from the winter's cold weather dropped hopes daily. In central and eastern Oklahoma and Kansas conditions were better, ranging from good to excellent. In Nebraska and South Dakota some winter damage was sustained but present condition of the crop ranges from fair to good.

In the Corn Belt area, winter wheat acreage shows high promise with little damage apparent and adequate soil moisture. Some low lying fields were flooded in early March in parts of Ohio and Kentucky.

Prospects in the northern Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest States were generally favorable, however, March rainfall was light and rain will be needed soon. In Utah and southern Idaho considerable winter damage resulted from cold weather on bare wheat fields.

In the South Atlantic and East South Central States severely cold weather damaged the crop, however, favorable spring weather has promoted a rapid recovery of damaged wheat stands.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on the Nation's farms totaled 195,878,000 bushels on April 1 this year, the smallest for the date since 1958. The current stocks were equivalent to 18 percent of last year's wheat production. This year's April 1 farm stocks were 7 percent less than on the same date a year ago and 10 percent below the 1957-61 average for April 1.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the January-March quarter was relatively light, totalling 122 million bushels compared with 148 million in the same period last year and the 5-year average of 141 million bushels.

In all but 8 States, this year's April 1 farm stocks were less than a year ago, with substantial reductions in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. However, stocks were larger than a year earlier in North Dakota, where nearly half the total was durum wheat, and in Montana, Illinois, and several minor wheat producing States. Farm stocks in the Dakotas on April 1 represented about half of last year's production; in Montana and Nebraska more than one-third; in Kansas and Idaho about 10 percent, but in Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, and the Eastern Corn Belt States only a small percentage.

Stocks of Government wheat under loan or purchase agreement represented a rather large proportion of the total stocks of wheat on farms.

Durum wheat stocks on farms in the Dakotas, Montana, and Minnesota totaled 40.7 million bushels, down 8.2 million bushels from January 1 but more than five times the stocks held at this time a year ago. Stocks in these four principal durum producing States were equivalent to 57 percent of last year's national production of durum wheat. Farm stocks data on durum wheat are available only for the past two years.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farmers held 2,002 million bushels of corn in farm storages on April 1. This is 7 percent less than the record high April 1 farm stocks of 2,149 million bushels a year ago, but 9 percent more than the average. Approximately two-fifths of the farm stocks of corn were under CCC loan and purchase agreements. All sections of the Nation had less farm stored corn than a year earlier. Farmers in the North Central States held 6 percent less corn than on April 1 last year. Other regions showed greater percentage declines. Farm stocks in the North Atlantic States were 24 percent less than last year and the South Central area had 25 percent smaller stocks. The South Atlantic region had 9 percent less farm stored corn and a 17-percent drop was indicated for the Western States.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the January-March quarter was 970 million bushels -- a new record, exceeding the previous high of 965 million bushels for the first three months of 1960. The large 1963 disappearance was 11 percent more than last year and 13 percent above the 1957-61 average.

OAT STOCKS: ~~Oats stored on farms~~ April 1, 1963 totaled 432 million bushels, the same as a year ago, but 12 percent below average. Less than one-tenth of these stocks were under Government loan or purchase agreement.

All areas, except the Dakotas, Ohio, Indiana, and the Western States, had holdings well below those of a year earlier and the average, reflecting the smaller 1962 production in these areas. In the Dakotas and the Western States, a larger production coupled with lighter winter feed requirements accounted for the larger current stocks. The generally mild winter in these States permitted more extensive winter pasturing. In Ohio and Indiana, the larger stocks were a result of the larger 1962 oat and corn crops.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 270 million bushels, slightly larger than the 263 million bushel disappearance last year but 10 percent less than the average for this quarter.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of soybeans on April 1 totaled 136 million bushels, down 17 percent from the record high of 165 million bushels held a year ago but 19 percent larger than the 5-year average April 1 farm stocks of 114 million bushels. Stocks are 20 percent of the 1962 production. Last year April 1 stocks were 24 percent of the previous year's production.

April 1 farm stocks were lower than last year in the main North Central producing area which offset larger holdings in the South Central and South Atlantic States. The concentration of farm soybean stocks is in the North Central States, which account for 89 percent of the U. S. total. Iowa leads in holdings of soybeans with more than 32 million bushels on farms followed closely by Illinois.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 92 million bushels, compared with the 94 million bushel disappearance for the comparable quarter of last year and the 5-year average of 71 million bushels. Disappearance in the North Central States was greater than during the same quarter a year earlier but was offset by a slower rate of movement from farms in the South Central and South Atlantic States.

RYE: Condition of rye as of April 1 was reported at 86 percent of normal, 1 percent below a year earlier but the same as the 5-year average. Conditions were generally favorable except in the West South Central region where moisture was becoming short. Some insect damage was reported in Kansas.

The rye crop had good growing conditions last fall all across the country. Even though snow cover was lacking during much of the winter in the North Central region, winter-kill is not expected to be excessive. Rain was needed in much of the area west of the Mississippi River. The condition in the eastern coastal States was below last year with all except South Carolina being at or below the 5-year average. The East North Central region generally reported condition above last year and the average. Rye condition in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado was below last year and average due largely to dry topsoil. In the West North Central States reported rye condition was above average but below last year in all States except North Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri.

Seeding of rye for all purposes in the fall of 1962 totaled 4.4 million acres, 10 percent less than the 1961 fall seedings but 6 percent above the 1952-61 average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stocks on farms April 1 -- 7.4 million bushels -- were 71 percent more than a year earlier and 7 percent above the average. These stocks equalled about a sixth of the supply on hand at the beginning of the marketing season last July. The Dakotas and Nebraska, with 5.5 million bushels, accounted for almost three-fourths of the Nation's farm holdings. Movement from farms during the first 3 months of 1963 totaled nearly 6.4 million bushels, sharply above last year and well above average. Rye supplies last July, at the beginning of the 1962-63 marketing year, were a third more than a year earlier and the highest since 1943.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms on April 1, 1963 totaled 129 million bushels, 30 percent more than a year earlier but 2 percent less than average. Stocks on April 1 were 30 percent of the 1962 production compared with 25 percent a year ago and the 5-year average of 31 percent.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the first 3 months of 1963 amounted to 83 million bushels - the largest outmovement in the last 2 decades, fractionally above last year, and 20 percent above the average January-March disappearance.

Over one-third of the Nation's farm barley stocks was in North Dakota - the major producing State. Stocks in North Dakota were more than double those of a year earlier. About one-third of the April 1 farm stocks were under Government loan.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms on April 1 were 7.3 million bushels, 68 percent above a year earlier but below the April 1957-61 average of 9.3 million bushels. North Dakota accounted for three-fourths of the farm holdings, with nearly all of the balance located

in Minnesota and South Dakota. Supplies at the beginning of the 1962-63 marketing season last July were 41 percent greater than a year earlier.

Disappearance of flaxseed during the first three months of 1963 was 3.9 million bushels, or 56 percent more than for the same period in 1962.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 farm stocks of sorghum grain totaled 100 million bushels, 21 percent above last year's holdings and 15 percent above the 5-year average April 1 farm stocks. Nearly half the farm stocks were under CCC loan or purchase agreement--about the same proportion as on April 1 a year ago.

Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas accounted for 85 percent of the Nation's farm holdings. Stocks were sharply higher than last year in Nebraska, unchanged in Kansas, and 12 percent lower in Texas. For other major producing States, stocks were higher in Oklahoma, California, and South Dakota and lower in Missouri and Colorado.

Disappearance during the January - March quarter was 75 million bushels, 16 percent more than last year, but 9 percent less than average disappearance for the period.

CITRUS: Estimated production of citrus crops is 2 percent less than a month ago and 26 percent smaller than last season. The orange forecast is down 2 percent and the grapefruit forecast down 3 percent from March 1.

The orange crop of 103 million boxes is 2.5 million boxes smaller than estimated a month ago and is only three-fourths as large as the 1961-62 crop. The decline from last month occurred in Florida where freeze damaged fruit continued to show a loss in weight. Nearly three-fourths of the U. S. orange crop had been harvested by April 1, leaving 27.3 million boxes still to be picked. A year ago at the same date 54 percent of the oranges had been picked and 63.2 million boxes remained for harvest. The Early, Midseason, and Navel orange crop, which was 97 percent harvested by April 1, is expected to total 58.7 million boxes, 12 percent fewer than last season. The Valencia crop of 44.2 million boxes is 38 percent smaller than last year. Although Florida growers had picked 61 percent of their Valencias by April 1, California growers had picked only about 3 percent of their Valencias. The California Valencia crop, which is larger than last year, will be harvested during the summer and early fall months.

Grapefruit production is down 20 percent from last year to an estimated 34.5 million boxes. All States, particularly Florida and Texas, have fewer grapefruit. As of April 1 growers had picked 84 percent of the grapefruit, leaving 5.5 million boxes still to be harvested. A year ago 69 percent of the 1961-62 crop had been picked leaving 13.2 million boxes to be picked.

The lemon forecast of 11.5 million boxes is unchanged from last month, 31 percent smaller than the 1961-62 crop.

Because of dry weather in Florida during the last half of March some groves had to be irrigated. On Florida's east coast, in the southeastern interior region, and on the west coast citrus trees generally appear healthy and had a good bloom. In northern interior counties and

along the upper west coast many trees continue to show die-back as the result of freeze damage, and these trees have not bloomed. Grapefruit trees are generally slower than oranges in showing recovery. Oranges and grapefruit remaining for harvest are on trees that were not seriously damaged by the freeze. Nearly all badly damaged fruit had been picked by April 1. Most of the oranges still to be harvested are Valencias, and the grapefruit are predominantly seedless varieties. The heavy bloom for the 1963-64 lime crop will occur from April through June although some growers have already harvested a few new crop limes.

Texas citrus shows new growth on limbs defoliated by the late January freeze. Larger trees which were not defoliated bloomed during March and show a light set of fruit. Soils are dry and water is needed.

March weather was favorable for California citrus. Rains the last half of the month helped fruit size and brought on considerable new growth of foliage. Valencia oranges colored earlier than usual because of above normal temperatures in February. In Southern California growers will finish picking Navels in early May. Few Valencias have been picked other than frost damaged fruit going to processors.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to April 1

Crop	1961-62 Crop				1962-63 Crop			
	Utilization			Remaining for harvest	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand Boxes				Thousand Boxes			
Oranges	23,473	50,471	73,944	63,151	18,875	56,693	75,568	27,327
Grapefruit	16,835	12,830	29,665	13,245	12,955	16,055	29,010	5,490
Lemons	4,034	3,506	7,540	9,200	2,590	1,020	3,610	7,890

PEACHES: As of April 1, peach prospects in the Southern States were better than a year ago. Condition of the crop was reported at 81 per cent, 5 percentage points above a year earlier but 2 points below average. A larger peach crop is in prospect west of the Mississippi River, where there was a small crop last year.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia expect another large crop. The colder than normal winter killed more buds than usual but this loss was confined mostly to earlier varieties. Less thinning than usual will be required where cold damage occurred. All areas of these States had adequate chilling hours to bring about a normal bloom and leaf development. Frost on March 23 damaged the crop in the Ridge, Chesterfield, and Estill areas of South Carolina.

The cold winter reduced prospects for a good peach crop in Alabama. The early and mid-season crops are expected to be less than last year but the more important late varieties should produce a good crop. Peach trees in Arkansas bloomed earlier than usual this year and are expected to produce a good crop. Precipitation was much below normal during the winter and rains are needed to replenish subsoil and topsoil moisture. Prospects are for a very good peach crop in Louisiana where a poor crop was produced last year. All varieties bloomed heavily and full bloom was uniform throughout the State.

Prospects in Oklahoma are for a very good crop this year following two years of poor crops. The condition of the crop in Texas on April 1 was the highest since 1945. Trees bloomed heavily in March and there have been no frosts or freezes since peaches bloomed and set fruit.

Outside of the 9 Southern States it appears that the severe winter caused considerable bud kill to the peach crop in the eastern half of the country.

POTATOES: Production of winter crop potatoes is estimated at 3,800,000 hundredweight compared with 4,160,000 produced in 1962, 1 percent less than forecast on March 1 because yields in Dade County, Florida are turning out lower than estimated earlier. Weather in Florida during March was generally favorable for winter potatoes. A depressed market the latter part of March resulted in a slowing of harvest operations. About half the Dade County acreage was harvested by April 1. A light volume continued to move from the Fort Myers-Immokalee area. Digging of winter potatoes in California was nearing completion in all major areas.

Early spring potato production is forecast at 4,368,000 hundredweight, 27 percent above 1962 and 7 percent above the 1957-61 average. Both acreage and probable yield are above 1962. There are 28,200 acres for harvest compared with 24,400 acres harvested a year ago and the average yield is forecast at 154.9 hundredweight per acre compared with 140.7 in 1962. Most of the early spring production--95 percent--is located in Florida. The crop in the important Hastings area was generally in good condition although some early plantings had thin stands. Harvesting started in early April. In "other" early spring areas of Florida, harvest of a good crop at Balm in Hillsborough County was underway. The crop in the Everglades was making favorable progress and harvest is expected to start in late April. Potatoes in the Gainesville area were doing very good but were a little late. In Texas, early spring potatoes made good growth during March. Harvest will start the third week in April and continue through May with supplies light the second half of May.

The acreage of potatoes for late spring harvest totals 114,500 acres, 5 percent above 1962 but 17 percent less than the average. Plantings this year were almost 8 percent greater than intentions the first of January with most of the increase in California and Arizona. California, with 45,700 acres for harvest, has 6 percent more acreage than was harvested in 1962; Arizona, with 10,200 acres, has 20 percent more acreage; and Alabama's Baldwin area, with 15,000 acres, has 21 percent more than in 1962. Texas, Louisiana, and South Carolina also have larger acreages than a year ago. North Carolina and Georgia have the same acreage as last year and Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama's "other" areas have moderately smaller acreages than in 1962.

Planting in the 8 Northeastern Counties of North Carolina continued until the end of March--later than usual--because of wet soils and cold temperatures. Favorable weather since planting caused early sprouting and good stands are expected. In South Carolina, a frost on March 23 nipped plants that were up and set the commercial crop back a little but condition was generally fair to good.

Planting in the Baldwin area of Alabama was completed in early March. Stands and growth are good although soil moisture was becoming short the first of April. Field work in the Sand Mountain area of Alabama was delayed by cool, wet weather and most potatoes were planted between March 20 and 30. Harvest in Texas will start around Pearsall late in April with the San Antonio and Knox-Haskell areas in production late in May. The Arizona crop was in good condition and was making very favorable growth. Acreage for processing accounts for about 5,000 acres while white varieties for fresh market are estimated at 1,300 acres and red varieties at 3,900. The large increase from the January intentions is primarily in the acreage grown for processing. Condition of the California crop was very good. Digging in the early Edison district of Kern County was expected to start during the second week of April. In California, most of the increase over 1962 occurred in Kern County. The acreages in Tulare and Madera Counties are expected to be about the same as last year while smaller acreages were planted in Fresno and Kings Counties. Larger acreages of all varieties were planted with over half of the increase consisting of the red varieties. Sizeable increases in Kennebecs and Russets are expected while the increase in Long Whites, the principal variety, is very small.

PASTURES: Reported condition of pastures on April 1 averaged 81 percent of normal for the United States--1 point below a year earlier but equal to the 1957-61 average for the date. Pasture condition reported on April 1 reflects the effect of winter weather on prospects for early-season feed. Light winter precipitation over most of the Nation is likely to hinder spring pasture development more than the unusually cold winter. In a large part of the Mississippi and Ohio Valley area, total precipitation during the 3-month period, December through February, was less than one-half of normal. However, heavy rainfall during the first half of March in southern areas of Ohio and Indiana, and in Kentucky and Tennessee, restored soil moisture after a dry season in 1962. Unusually light snowfall in the Mountain States, particularly in Utah and Nevada, will limit use of irrigation water on pastures in 1963.

In the southern States, winter pasture feed has been very short because of dry weather last fall and severe weather beginning last December, which damaged small grains and seedings for winter grazing. With above-normal temperatures in March, pastures improved considerably in the South, but supplemental feeding of hay from scarce supplies was necessary later than usual. On April 1, reported condition of pastures was 5 or more points below the 1957-61 average for the date in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas. Soil moisture is generally adequate for good pasture growth from the Carolinas and Georgia westward to the Mississippi River. Rain is needed in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and some areas of Oklahoma. A large part of the range area in southern and western Texas received no significant rainfall for five consecutive weeks up to April 1.

In the west, pasture condition as of April 1 was considerably poorer than a year earlier in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. Reported condition in New Mexico and Utah was the lowest for the date since 1957. Pasture prospects are better than usual in Montana and Wyoming where March weather was unusually mild. In the Pacific Northwest, heavy March rainfall limited use of lowland pastures, but development is more advanced than usual. Widespread March rains stimulated pasture growth in California, but more rain is needed for development of summer range feed in southern areas of the State.

April 1 pasture prospects were above average in all of the West North Central States except Kansas, where southwestern areas are critically dry. Mild, open weather in the Plains States in February and March allowed full use of dry range feed and new growth started earlier than usual.

In the Northeast, an unusually heavy snow cover persisted through most of March in a large part of New York and most of New England. The heavy snowfall helped to restore soil moisture that was depleted by summer drought in 1962.

Milk production in the United States during March was nearly 1 percent less than a year earlier but 1.5 percent above the 1957-61 average for the month.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,
March 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	: March : :average: :1957-61:	Mar. 1962	: Feb. : :1963	Mar. 1963	State	: March : :average: :1957-61:	Mar. 1962	: Feb. : :1963	March 1963
N.Y.	: 889	967	850	987	Ky.	: 189	198	163	198
N.J.	: 102	104	94	105	Tenn.	: 169	174	138	174
Pa.	: 589	632	544	666	Ala.	: 83	74	63	67
Ohio	: 429	458	404	455	Miss.	: 106	101	84	98
Ind.	: 275	273	245	277	Ark.	: 75	68	57	67
Ill.	: 389	363	308	342	Okla.	: 126	113	99	112
Mich.	: 431	461	400	464	Texas	: 275	269	231	259
Wis.	: 1,627	1,668	1,432	1,657	Mont.	: 37	35	31	35
Minn.	: 1,020	1,077	940	1,052	Idaho	: 133	138	121	142
Iowa	: 533	520	447	501	Wyo.	: 15.4	13.9	12.2	13.8
Mo.	: 296	282	236	281	Colo.	: 72	69	62	68
N.Dak.	: 157	153	132	151	Utah	: 65	65	59	65
S.Dak.	: 127	128	102	116	Nev.	: 8.9	9.0	9.1	10.2
Nebr.	: 173	162	125	150	Wash.	: 154	168	149	172
Kans.	: 175	157	133	152	Oreg.	: 89	89	67	86
Md.	: 127	130	117	131	Calif.	: 678	695	619	701
Va.	: 150	153	137	149	Hawaii	: 1/ 11.1	11.3	10.8	11.8
W.Va.	: 55	49	41	46	Other	:			
N.C.	: 127	132	115	131	States ^{2/}	: 536	576	473	562
S.C.	: 50	49	38	46	:				
Ga.	: 90	89	75	86	:				
Fla.	: 108	121	107	120	U.S.	: 10,741	10,994	9,470	10,907
^{1/} Short-time average. ^{2/} Estimates not available for individual States.									

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States (50 States) produced 5,680 million eggs during March, compared with 5,760 million in March last year--a decrease of 1 percent. Egg production was down 11 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. These decreases from a year earlier were partially offset by increases of 9 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the West, and 3 percent in the South Central regions. Aggregate egg production, January through March, was 2 percent below the same months last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in March was 18.95 eggs, compared with the March 1962 rate of 19.02. Decreases from a year earlier were 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central regions. In the South Atlantic and in the West a 1-percent increase occurred, while in the West North Central States there was no change. Rate of lay per layer on hand during the first three months of 1963 was 51.8 eggs, compared with 52.3 for the corresponding period a year earlier.

The Nation's flocks averaged 299,748,000 layers during March--a decrease of 1 percent from a year earlier. The number of layers during March was down 11 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. The number increased 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the West, and 5 percent in the South Central regions.

The number of layers on April 1 totaled 298,654,000, compared with 300,582,000 a year earlier, a decrease of 1 percent. Decreases of 11 percent in the West North Central and 6 percent in the East North Central regions more than offset increases of 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Central States. In the North Atlantic region, layer numbers were unchanged from a year earlier.

The April 1 rate of lay was 63.1 eggs per 100 layers compared with 62.5 a year earlier--an increase of 1 percent. Increases were 2 percent in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central States, and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Rate of lay on April 1 was the same as a year earlier in the North Atlantic and Western regions.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID

PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States ¹
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.

1957-61 (Av.)	50,326	53,951	79,168	36,150	46,761	37,570	303,926	---
1962	44,658	48,454	68,756	42,435	51,617	43,892	299,812	300,582
1963	44,458	45,582	61,094	46,021	54,123	46,564	297,842	298,654

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1957-61 (Av.)	59.8	61.7	64.4	61.3	59.6	63.5	61.9	---
1962	60.5	63.6	65.2	61.1	61.1	62.5	62.6	62.5
1963	60.2	64.0	66.3	62.5	62.5	62.3	63.1	63.1

¹/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Producers received an average of 36.4 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-March--down 0.9 cent from a month earlier and up 3.4 cents from mid-March 1962. During the month egg prices were irregular. Feature sales early in the month stimulated consumer interest. At the end of the month market undertone was generally nervous and unsettled. With the holidays approaching, some dealers were willing to carry larger inventories in anticipation of better business.

Prices received by producers for commercial broilers on March 15 averaged 15.6 cents per pound, compared with 15.8 a month earlier and 16.3 in mid-March 1962. Demand was light throughout most of March, but improved some at the end of the month helped by featured promotional sales. Farmers received an average of 11.0 cents per pound live weight in mid-March for farm chickens (mostly hens), compared with 10.7 cents a month earlier and 11.3 cents a year earlier. Offerings of heavy type live hens were adequate in Georgia and the Southeast.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 22.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 22.2 cents a month earlier and 20.8 cents on March 15, 1962. Trading in frozen ready-to-cook turkeys was light throughout March. By the end of the month demand improved some, but was not up to pre-holiday expectations.

The average cost of farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.55 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.38 a year earlier. The average cost of broiler grower feed was \$4.79 per 100 pounds, up 14 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkeys grower feed on March 15 averaged \$4.87, compared with \$4.61 on March 15, 1962. The average cost of chick starter feed was \$5.03 per 100 pounds, up 22 cents from a year earlier. On March 15, the egg-feed price and turkey-feed price ratios were more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The farm chicken-feed price and broiler-feed price ratios were less favorable to producers.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Production			Condition April 1		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	bushels	bushels	bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	8,121	6,831	6,944	89	89	88
N.J.	1,463	1,120	1,058	87	92	83
Pa.	15,453	12,628	14,616	89	85	89
Ohio	40,445	38,688	47,552	87	86	93
Ind.	38,201	38,908	45,322	89	88	93
Ill.	47,785	49,465	61,948	90	90	94
Mich.	35,876	29,965	37,638	93	93	94
Wis.	990	1,147	1,190	89	94	93
Minn.	700	483	456	88	95	92
Iowa	3,402	1,950	2,500	92	95	96
Mo.	39,156	26,352	38,472	84	86	88
N.Dak.	---	---	---	78	78	80
S.Dak.	12,377	4,928	13,904	83	91	88
Nebr.	84,814	53,820	81,528	85	93	92
Kans.	235,458	211,171	212,820	88	92	82
Del.	689	542	528	86	89	84
Md.	3,921	3,483	3,381	88	91	85
Va.	6,203	4,117	4,968	87	91	86
W.Va.	634	432	440	--	--	--
N.C.	8,531	4,896	6,360	85	89	85
S.C.	3,283	1,344	1,539	81	86	85
Ga.	2,059	1,175	1,464	83	86	81
Ky.	4,239	3,406	3,866	85	85	90
Tenn.	3,404	2,461	2,900	85	88	85
Ala.	1,712	840	600	--	--	--
Miss.	1,707	780	880	--	--	--
Ark.	3,653	3,080	3,818	--	--	--
La.	866	720	968	--	--	--
Okla.	96,233	71,953	68,194	86	81	79
Texas	64,329	43,696	44,076	80	73	68
Mont.	48,018	37,136	41,740	86	89	90
Idaho	19,101	18,544	19,734	93	99	82
Wyo.	5,489	3,927	4,780	83	94	90
Colo.	55,510	35,739	46,801	85	91	78
N.Mex.	4,462	4,200	4,425	88	--	--
Ariz.	2,406	1,008	1,044	--	--	--
Utah	3,171	3,478	2,145	83	--	--
Nev.	149	64	150	--	--	--
Wash.	62,563	59,440	61,479	94	85	93
Oreg.	23,400	23,582	26,316	93	85	90
Calif.	7,758	8,880	8,400	84	--	--
U.S.	997,730	816,379	926,944	86	87	86

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Corn			Wheat		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61			1957-61		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	19	18	20	---	---	---
Mass.	74	56	64	---	---	---
Conn.	80	53	56	---	---	---
N.Y.	6,533	5,702	5,430	1,134	817	273
N.J.	3,602	2,655	2,562	176	96	56
Pa.	29,870	31,182	22,064	1,743	1,572	1,010
Ohio	91,299	93,869	91,075	1,838	1,807	1,548
Ind.	142,155	176,017	169,169	1,271	1,354	973
Ill.	324,150	378,286	350,069	1,638	1,204	1,237
Mich.	45,591	55,007	43,930	2,260	2,400	1,348
Wis.	60,220	65,980	54,728	493	343	203
Minn.	175,867	230,212	187,128	5,503	4,175	3,596
Iowa	424,518	519,700	512,653	153	129	44
Mo.	86,289	91,450	70,482	1,349	1,676	527
N.Dak.	5,417	4,077	3,091	57,288	34,716	77,665
S.Dak.	62,020	65,030	70,065	18,816	16,272	15,807
Nebr.	175,239	236,837	260,086	27,094	31,523	19,913
Kans.	24,513	29,400	25,817	25,353	43,795	21,117
Del.	2,143	1,476	1,874	9	6	8
Md.	7,420	6,199	6,797	181	166	87
Va.	10,862	10,399	11,855	481	605	206
W.Va.	2,065	1,611	1,392	173	150	99
N.C.	26,702	21,907	21,790	682	1,023	245
S.C.	8,081	8,223	6,847	106	408	60
Ga.	17,946	19,082	12,690	97	89	35
Fla.	1,781	2,313	1,266	---	---	---
Ky.	29,800	26,393	27,833	182	236	68
Tenn.	19,201	18,163	12,214	199	96	49
Ala.	15,216	15,951	8,406	45	15	8
Miss.	11,131	12,080	4,951	30	18	8
Ark.	3,613	2,619	1,682	54	49	31
La.	2,473	2,272	1,368	2	13	4
Okla.	1,172	1,024	640	2,370	4,987	1,799
Texas	6,114	4,465	4,892	1,305	3,819	437
Mont.	57	68	62	36,427	23,241	27,404
Idaho	632	581	789	4,633	4,712	3,669
Wyo.	332	415	134	1,670	834	910
Colo.	5,075	4,805	3,373	14,538	20,444	7,966
N.Mex.	233	121	145	150	360	126
Ariz.	182	108	72	58	11	20
Utah	43	54	57	953	563	490
Nev.	---	---	---	35	35	121
Wash.	960	568	1,156	3,840	4,422	3,341
Oreg.	623	424	308	2,984	3,296	2,891
Calif.	2,549	1,788	1,275	669	175	479
U.S.	1,833,866	2,148,640	2,002,357	217,981	211,652	195,878

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

	Oats			Soybeans			Rye		
State	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	1,042	740	691	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	196	183	120	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	10,836	10,902	8,996	17	17	18	44	55	72
N.J.	281	284	177	147	159	165	17	14	13
Pa.	10,068	11,073	8,940	53	62	30	80	72	61
Ohio	15,139	12,898	14,011	7,724	13,018	10,143	78	62	73
Ind.	13,583	9,317	11,646	12,136	15,764	12,369	101	78	111
Ill.	35,443	33,856	24,168	29,207	36,184	31,778	118	95	75
Mich.	16,947	14,806	12,562	1,803	1,927	1,422	140	83	111
Wis.	57,121	58,514	53,362	683	706	727	106	99	138
Minn.	84,422	76,794	66,236	16,628	23,691	16,551	297	70	73
Iowa	83,134	64,812	58,282	23,312	39,787	32,177	45	21	11
Mo.	9,048	5,839	3,207	8,114	13,739	9,396	93	86	37
N.Dak.	33,893	22,318	56,882	918	1,062	249	1,921	901	3,169
S.Dak.	54,863	53,871	64,776	808	810	744	1,662	884	1,488
Nebr.	19,013	19,804	16,342	1,117	2,606	3,348	777	676	828
Kans.	6,740	5,786	2,606	1,266	3,023	2,468	419	221	205
Del.	46	41	73	320	361	206	9	7	7
Md.	493	490	624	344	617	517	16	13	12
Va.	776	861	554	618	542	877	15	11	14
W.Va.	313	259	295	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	2,435	2,650	1,539	1,075	1,437	1,875	24	34	19
S.C.	1,437	1,771	854	1,413	1,610	2,310	7	10	5
Ga.	909	681	334	139	122	179	12	20	11
Fla.	27	24	25	49	19	29	---	---	---
Ky.	371	405	278	545	1,005	1,209	16	11	5
Tenn.	836	646	393	982	1,324	573	12	10	6
Ala.	305	291	226	194	210	214	---	---	---
Miss.	988	770	360	1,409	1,527	3,384	---	---	---
Ark.	717	506	341	3,017	2,669	2,619	---	---	---
La.	217	118	65	206	236	193	---	---	---
Okla.	4,073	3,597	1,712	88	153	169	130	48	34
Texas	6,120	4,930	2,549	79	201	50	21	8	5
Mont.	4,928	3,271	7,332	---	---	---	121	183	266
Idaho	2,106	1,570	2,817	---	---	---	21	26	41
Wyo.	1,715	1,247	1,173	---	---	---	36	34	53
Colo.	2,033	1,530	1,801	---	---	---	222	196	179
N.Mex.	48	80	62	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	64	60	36	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	581	317	576	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	36	13	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,936	1,331	1,583	---	---	---	279	194	170
Oreg.	2,155	2,344	2,758	---	---	---	110	120	133
Calif.	330	172	214	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	487,801	431,772	431,606	114,413	164,588	135,989	6,971	4,342	7,425

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Barley			Flaxseed			Sorghum		
	Average:	1962	1963	Average:	1962	1963	Average:	1962	1963
	1957-61:			1957-61:			1957-61:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	355	163	146	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	196	200	116	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	1,845	2,090	1,678	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	438	514	259	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	421	285	226	---	---	---	215	195	132
Ill.	648	740	426	---	---	---	234	113	78
Mich.	808	706	754	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	675	279	300	21	12	23	---	---	---
Minn.	14,820	11,739	9,535	1,409	967	603	---	---	---
Iowa	386	269	148	53	27	22	2,612	679	312
Mo.	1,245	784	420	---	---	---	5,337	2,835	1,912
N.Dak.	41,743	25,387	47,695	6,109	2,561	5,484	---	---	---
S.Dak.	7,223	5,679	6,626	1,587	804	1,151	2,263	2,124	2,512
Nebr.	2,596	2,646	2,288	---	---	---	26,036	28,724	48,048
Kans.	4,420	7,291	3,011	---	---	---	25,508	25,686	25,752
Del.	49	57	23	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	647	707	553	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	927	887	613	---	---	---	55	36	36
W.Va.	110	111	88	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	393	516	305	---	---	---	903	440	396
S.C.	130	128	40	---	---	---	64	52	41
Ga.	16	21	16	---	---	---	123	100	46
Ky.	288	306	230	---	---	---	272	195	192
Tenn.	173	209	88	---	---	---	353	201	161
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	145	73	46
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	137	56	54
Ark.	42	89	59	---	---	---	244	56	34
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	14	5
Okla.	1,888	1,925	1,264	---	---	---	3,561	2,867	3,553
Texas	617	1,010	154	---	---	---	13,267	13,778	12,060
Mont.	23,236	10,284	24,732	107	8	63	---	---	---
Idaho	4,673	4,211	6,642	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,629	918	1,575	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	4,881	4,700	4,059	---	---	---	3,783	3,521	3,214
N.Mex.	105	304	170	---	---	---	777	745	812
Ariz.	614	1,683	780	---	---	---	533	448	608
Utah	2,169	1,394	2,096	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	104	41	65	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	3,497	2,713	3,472	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	3,000	2,338	3,371	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	5,158	5,906	5,114	---	---	---	1,021	414	797
U.S.	132,197	99,230	129,137	9,286	4,379	7,346	87,462	83,352	100,801

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
WINTER:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Florida	13.6	7.2	8.0	127	185	145
California	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220
Total	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	190
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida - Hastings	23.4	20.7	24.0	148	145	160
- Other	4.4	2.6	2.4	127	115	130
Texas	.6	1.1	1.8	95	120	120
Total	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	154.9
LATE SPRING:						
N.C.-8 N.E. Counties	14.8	11.6	11.6	129	130	May 10
-Other Counties	5.2	3.4	3.4	90	100	"
South Carolina	6.1	3.4	3.5	86	70	"
Georgia	.8	.3	.3	64	65	"
Alabama - Baldwin	14.7	12.4	15.0	125	155	"
- Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	"
Mississippi	5.3	3.4	3.2	51	50	"
Arkansas	6.4	4.1	3.9	60	52	"
Louisiana	5.0	3.8	4.3	48	57	"
Oklahoma	2.1	1.6	1.4	61	65	"
Texas	7.1	5.9	6.0	68	85	"
Arizona	8.8	8.5	10.2	236	240	"
California	55.1	43.3	45.7	303	320	"
Total	138.7	108.7	114.5	185.2	199.5	"
Seasonal group and State	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average	1957-61	1962	Indicated	1963	
	1,000		1,000		1,000	
WINTER:	cwt.		cwt.		cwt.	
Florida	1,757		1,332		1,160	
California	3,042		2,828		2,640	
Total	4,799		4,160		3,800	
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida - Hastings	3,450		3,002		3,840	
- Other	562		299		312	
Texas	64		132		216	
Total	4,076		3,433		4,368	
LATE SPRING:						
N.C.-8 N.E. Counties	1,904		1,508		May 10	
-Other Counties	449		340		"	
South Carolina	528		238		"	
Georgia	52		20		"	
Alabama - Baldwin	1,850		1,922		"	
- Other	572		560		"	
Mississippi	262		170		"	
Arkansas	375		213		"	
Louisiana	241		217		"	
Oklahoma	128		104		"	
Texas	481		502		"	
Arizona	2,054		2,040		"	
California	16,626		13,856		"	
Total	25,521		21,690		"	

PASTURE

Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1962	1963	State	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61				1957-61		
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	93	95	100	N.C.	79	84	79
N.H.	94	98	90	S.C.	72	77	73
Vt.	97	95	100	Ga.	74	78	69
Mass.	95	97	92	Fla.	72	73	77
R.I.	95	90	93	Ky.	75	78	79
Conn.	92	92	92	Tenn.	74	80	76
N.Y.	90	90	90	Ala.	67	72	57
N.J.	81	83	79	Miss.	64	64	58
Pa.	83	82	82	Ark.	70	73	73
Ohio	84	80	84	La.	68	64	67
Ind.	85	86	89	Okla.	76	77	71
Ill.	85	85	87	Texas	74	63	60
Mich.	93	93	92	Mont.	76	63	85
Wis.	89	94	93	Idaho	91	88	86
Minn.	86	93	92	Wyo.	78	84	85
Iowa	88	93	94	Colo.	80	85	76
Mo.	75	81	80	N.Mex.	77	82	66
N.Dak.	69	56	76	Ariz.	85	94	83
S.Dak.	75	80	87	Utah	82	92	77
Nebr.	82	88	89	Nev.	80	86	79
Kans.	81	88	81	Wash.	89	80	88
Del.	78	85	78	Oreg.	90	77	90
Md.	81	83	79	Calif.	79	84	84
Va.	74	80	78	U.S.	81	82	81
W.Va.	75	77	78				

PEACHES

Condition April 1				
State	Average	1960	1961	1962
	1957-61			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.C.	90	88	95	88
S.C.	84	82	86	87
Ga.	82	87	84	76
Ala.	84	85	86	73
Miss.	64	60	74	41
Ark.	88	88	86	58
La.	81	76	85	41
Okla.	81	82	86	52
Texas	76	81	80	24
9 States:	83	84	85	76

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	Average 1956-60	1,000 boxes 1961	2/ Indicated 1962	Average 1956-60	Equivalent tons 1961	Indicated 1962
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	12,780	7,600	12,500	479,400	285,000	469,000
Fla., All	50,820	56,900	45,500	2,287,100	2,561,000	2,047,000
Temple	3,020	4,600	1,800	136,100	207,000	81,000
Other	47,800	52,300	43,700	2,151,000	2,354,000	1,966,000
Texas	1,560	1,650	50	70,180	74,200	2,250
Ariz.	452	640	600	16,960	24,000	22,500
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
Total Above						
Varieties	65,827	67,045	58,665	2,863,320	2,955,700	2,541,425
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	18,240	13,100	14,500	684,200	491,000	544,000
Fla.	37,120	56,500	29,000	1,670,200	2,542,000	1,305,000
Texas	860	650	30	38,700	29,200	1,350
Ariz.	710	800	700	26,620	30,000	26,200
Total						
Valencia	56,930	71,050	44,230	2,419,720	3,092,200	1,876,550
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	31,020	20,700	27,000	1,163,600	776,000	1,013,000
Fla.	87,940	113,400	74,500	3,957,300	5,103,000	3,352,000
Texas	2,420	2,300	80	108,880	103,400	3,600
Ariz.	1,162	1,440	1,300	43,580	54,000	48,700
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
U. S., ALL						
Oranges	122,757	138,095	102,895	5,283,040	6,047,900	4,417,975
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,160	35,000	30,000	1,326,400	1,400,000	1,200,000
Seedless	19,620	23,800	20,000	784,800	952,000	800,000
Pink	6,140	9,000	7,500	245,600	360,000	300,000
White	13,480	14,800	12,500	539,200	592,000	500,000
Other	13,540	11,200	10,000	541,600	448,000	400,000
Texas	4,500	2,700	200	180,000	108,000	8,000
Ariz.	2,462	2,270	1,900	78,780	72,600	60,800
Calif., all	2,536	2,940	2,400	83,420	96,200	78,800
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,540	1,100	33,160	49,300	35,200
Other Areas	1,500	1,400	1,300	50,260	46,900	43,600
U. S., All						
Grapefruit	42,658	42,910	34,500	1,668,600	1,676,800	1,347,600
LEMONS:						
Calif.	16,180	15,200	11,000	614,800	578,000	418,000
Ariz.	4/ 670	1,540	500	4/ 25,433	58,500	19,000
U. S. Lemons	16,582	16,740	11,500	630,060	636,500	437,000
LIMES: Fla.	316	340	400	12,640	13,600	16,000
Forecast for 1963			420			16,800
TANGLOS:						
Fla.	404	1,000	750	18,200	45,000	33,800
TANGERINES: Fla.						
Fla.	3,820	4,000	2,000	171,700	180,000	90,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1961 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,250 tons); California, Valencia, 130,000 boxes (4,625 tons); Grapefruit-Florida, seedless, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Florida, other, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Arizona, 100,000 boxes (3,160 tons); California, Desert Valleys, 120,000 boxes (3,860 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION								
State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during March:		100 layers		During March		Jan.-March incl. 1,	
division	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,607	3,790	1,996	1,978	72	75	215	219
N.H.	1,514	1,502	1,910	1,866	29	28	88	83
Vt.	712	736	1,947	1,860	13.9	13.7	41	40
Mass.	2,627	2,562	1,903	1,891	50	48	148	142
R.I.	350	369	1,879	1,897	6.6	7.0	20	20
Conn.	3,100	3,273	1,879	1,885	58	62	175	184
N.Y.	8,240	8,108	1,860	1,792	153	145	449	421
N.J.	9,733	9,325	1,649	1,668	160	156	448	438
Pa.	15,268	14,998	1,869	1,860	285	279	826	792
N. Atl.	45,151	44,663	1,834	1,823	828	814	2,410	2,339
Ohio	11,512	11,580	1,910	1,903	220	220	622	614
Ind.	10,752	10,384	1,934	1,941	208	202	604	570
Ill.	10,990	10,062	1,965	1,928	216	194	586	534
Mich.	6,311	5,768	1,879	1,866	119	108	343	313
Wis.	9,318	8,344	1,941	1,916	181	160	515	470
E.N.Cent.	48,883	46,138	1,931	1,916	944	884	2,670	2,501
Minn.	15,802	13,480	1,993	2,006	315	270	923	807
Iowa	21,532	19,172	2,021	2,012	435	386	1,246	1,073
Mo.	9,058	7,889	1,894	1,891	172	149	456	390
N.Dak.	2,350	2,200	1,767	1,798	42	40	114	103
S.Dak.	7,704	6,978	1,959	2,009	151	140	430	393
Nebr.	8,114	7,304	1,990	2,018	161	147	448	395
Kans.	5,582	5,163	2,003	1,959	112	101	292	265
W.N.Cent.	70,142	62,186	1,979	1,983	1,388	1,233	3,909	3,426
Del.	663	629	1,724	1,646	11.4	10.4	32	29
Md.	1,380	1,368	1,814	1,782	25	24	71	67
Va.	5,374	5,848	1,891	1,931	102	113	283	300
W.Va.	1,741	1,648	1,879	1,851	33	31	88	84
N.C.	10,805	11,080	1,854	1,888	200	209	553	574
S.C.	4,572	4,840	1,835	1,844	84	89	237	254
Ga.	12,566	14,490	1,854	1,872	233	271	649	732
Fla.	5,597	6,039	1,972	1,965	110	119	306	326
S. Atl.	42,698	45,942	1,869	1,885	798	866	2,219	2,366
Ky.	4,800	4,956	1,798	1,779	86	88	215	214
Tenn.	5,100	4,868	1,841	1,717	94	84	236	214
Ala.	7,748	8,928	1,897	1,841	147	164	390	446
Miss.	7,345	8,887	1,717	1,848	126	164	327	425
Ark.	7,418	7,996	1,947	1,860	144	149	361	400
La.	2,830	2,722	1,801	1,748	51	48	126	122
Okla.	2,956	2,816	1,941	1,829	57	52	144	132
Texas	13,422	12,775	1,848	1,807	248	231	634	598
S. Cent.	51,619	53,948	1,846	1,817	953	980	2,433	2,551
Mont.	984	984	1,841	1,885	18	19	52	53
Idaho	1,194	1,142	1,978	1,953	24	22	68	62
Wyo.	280	268	1,879	1,900	5.3	5.1	14	14
Colo.	1,426	1,400	1,829	1,838	26	26	70	69
N.Mex.	770	814	1,786	1,891	13.8	15.4	37	41
Ariz.	748	750	1,844	1,903	13.8	14.3	40	41
Utah	1,412	1,380	1,928	1,922	27	27	77	75
Nev.	62	55	1,814	1,922	1.1	1.1	3	3
Wash.	4,618	4,678	1,996	1,953	92	91	258	258
Oreg.	2,562	2,578	2,015	1,962	52	51	148	142
Calif.	29,556	32,014	1,903	1,925	562	616	1,578	1,697
West.	43,612	46,063	1,915	1,928	835	888	2,345	2,455
48 States:	302,105	298,940	1,902	1,895	5,746	5,665	15,986	15,638
Alaska	29	30	1,708	1,615	0.5	0.5	1	1
Hawaii	735	778	1,864	1,857	13.7	14.4	39	41
U.S.	302,869	299,748	1,902	1,895	5,760	5,680	16,026	15,680

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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